

## PARNELL'S SPEECH IN LIMERICK.

It Differs Very Little from Those He  
Made in Kilkenny.

### A DRIVE AT JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Nothing Yet Made Public About the  
Boulogne Negotiations.

### PARNELL MUST MARRY MRS. O'SHEA

Thirteen Lives and Two Steamers Lost Through  
a Collision Off Scotland.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LIMERICK, Jan. 11, 1891.—Fully twenty thousand persons assembled here to-day to greet Mr. Parnell, thousands coming from all the adjoining counties. In response to addresses Mr. Parnell made a long speech. He held that Mr. Gladstone had caused the present trouble by issuing a mandatory letter demanding that the Irish members depose their leader.

Referring to Mr. Gladstone's denial of the accuracy of his statements regarding the interview at Hawarden, Mr. Parnell declared that he could now confirm their truth by a letter written at Hawarden, Mr. Parnell declared that he could now confirm their truth by a letter written at Hawarden, Mr. Parnell declared that he could now confirm their truth by a letter written at Hawarden.

CALLA HIMSELF AS A WITNESS.

The letter was sent to Cecil Rhodes, Premier of the Cape of Good Hope, an adherent of the cause of home rule. It stated that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had been considering fully the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, and that Mr. Gladstone had told him that the retention of thirty-three members in the Imperial Parliament had finally been considered best for all purposes.

Mr. Parnell here read the letter to prove that the statement he sent to Mr. Rhodes corresponded with assertions in his manifesto which Mr. Gladstone had contradicted.

A SLAP AT GLADSTONE.

He then said that Mr. Gladstone pointed to his own public declarations, but it was difficult to make anything out of these, Mr. Gladstone possessing a marvellous faculty of placing a different interpretation on any statement other than that placed upon it by opponents. Mr. O'Brien, to whom he (Parnell) had communicated an outline of the Hawarden conversation, had a remembrance absolutely identical with his own regarding Mr. Gladstone's proposal as to the number of members of Parliament.

Another important fact, yet unrevealed, Mr. Parnell said, he would now publish. Twenty-four hours before issuing his manifesto he saw Mr. O'Brien, to whom he told what he intended to do and gave an outline of the statement he was preparing to issue as a manifesto.

AN INSINUATION AGAINST MCCARTHY.

Mr. Parnell had reason to know, placed his intentions before Mr. Gladstone. (Hisses.) Mr. O'Brien also communicated to him Mr. Gladstone's observations upon the outline of the manifesto, and there was no reference whatever then made by Mr. Gladstone against the manifesto on the ground of breach of confidence (Cries of "Hear, hear!")

Touching the present position of the land question Mr. Parnell said he thought the action of the liberals toward the Land bill proposed by the government was foolish, and that it showed that the liberals had no genuine land policy. The leaders of the party, in order to conciliate the radical section, had abandoned the idea of a peasant proprietary and land purchase, and in order to conciliate the whigs they had refused to entertain a proposal for a reduction of rents by means of amendments to the Land act of 1881 or by conferring on the future Irish Parliament the power to deal with the question.

It was, therefore, perfectly useless for the liberals to talk about home rule at all, because home rule so restricted, instead of being a source of strength, prosperity, peace and freedom for the country, would in reality be a shamb, landing them in hotter water than they were in at present.

HIS ENEMIES NOT WELL POSTED.

Whatever might be the motives of the Irish members of Parliament who opposed him, it was certain they were not in a position, by their knowledge of these affairs, to sit in judgment on him or to pretend to express the opinion of the country. It was over to be regretted that their blind haste to obey their new leaders had impelled them to press forward to a decision in the committee room, as if the minutes were golden. Many of them must wish that they had paused at that time, instead of sending misleading cable despatches across the Atlantic. ("Hear, hear!")

He wished that they had paused to await the return of Mr. O'Brien (cheers)—whose advice and judgment would have been esteemed and respected by him as it would have been compulsory for them. (Cheers.) Perhaps they might soon be able to say that it was better late than never. (Cries of "Hear, hear!" and cheers.)

A HINT ABOUT THE SITUATION.

Mr. Parnell said he could not forecast the result of the present negotiations without a breach of confidence. He thought, however, that Mr. O'Brien would not object to his saying that, so far, the negotiations had resulted in an agreement, and that they fully recognized that future steps will have to be taken by other men, upon whom a very great responsibility will rest, if Mr. O'Brien and himself are not again able to resume negotiations with an assured hope of success. (Cheers.)

As for himself, he only asked to believe that he had not been actuated by the contemptible and paltry motives attributed to him. As soon as the future of the Irish question was secured he would cheerfully retire from the leadership of the Irish party. (Cries of "No, no!") He should scarcely be asked to lead the party composed as it was at present. ("Hear, hear!") He believed the future would vindicate him fully, but he certainly would never seek vindication beyond the voice of the Irish people. (Cheers.)

HARRINGTON'S STUNNING HINT.

Timothy Harrington, in the course of a speech which he made here last night, said that if the

difficulty in the Irish party was a question of morals the cause of morality would suffer grievously from the very men placed at the forefront of the anti-Parnell faction—men who were doing their utmost to strike down the Irish leader. He then asked whether the bishops would guarantee the morality and integrity of Justin McCarthy.

The Mayor of Limerick introduced a deputation from the Limerick Amnesty Committee to Mr. Parnell, who, in reply to their address, expressed his belief in the innocence of the alleged dynamiter, John Daly, who is now in prison, and acceded to their request that he bring the matter before Parliament.

Subsequently Mr. Parnell attended a mass meeting in the market place and made a brief address.

NOTHING DEFINITE CAN BE LEARNED ABOUT THE BOULOGNE NEGOTIATIONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Jan. 11, 1891.—Mr. William O'Brien denies the truth of a New York cable despatch published in London alleging that there had been a dispute between him and Mr. Dillon.

He said:—"Mr. Dillon and I have been acting in concert all along, and will continue to do so."

Mr. O'Brien added that the only thing he was at liberty to say concerning his interview with Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton was that the consultation had strengthened his hope that a satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at.

Mr. O'Brien will meet Mr. Dillon at Havre, where the two leaders will hold a conference.

THE ZEITLAND-RAIFOUR RELIEF FUND HAS REACHED NEARLY \$100,000.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, Jan. 11, 1891.—The fund started by Lord Zealand, the Irish Viceroy, and Chief Secretary Balfour, in behalf of the distressed poor of Ireland, now amounts to the sum of \$19,000.

Miss Alice Balfour and the Countess of Zealand have sent to the London Times a joint letter instructing the public how parcels of children's clothing may be forwarded for the Irish relief fund.

### THE OTHER SIDE.

HOW HEALY AND HIS FRIENDS WERE RECEIVED IN TIPPERARY COUNTY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
DUBLIN, Jan. 11, 1891.—Messrs. Timothy Healy, Arthur O'Connor and Kenny arrived last night at Nenagh, Tipperary County. Their reception in the town was of a mixed character. The Parnellites were out in force, and they booed vigorously at Mr. Healy and his companions. It is said that Healy was struck on the head with a stick, but received only a trifling injury.

Speaking at a meeting to-day Mr. Healy complained that all the sewage of Parnellism was poured out upon him because he insisted upon the question being threshed on the original cause of the demand for Parnell's retirement. Mr. Parnell, he said, was playing Mr. Chamberlain's game in Limerick by declaring that Mr. Gladstone would give nothing that would satisfy Ireland.

MR. PARNELL DEIFIED.

The Rev. Michael Logue, Archbishop of the diocese of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, replying to an address of welcome on his return there from Rome, declared that the bishops and priests of Ireland would have nothing to do with any compromise in regard to Mr. Parnell's retirement until he married Mrs. O'Shea, and he defied Mr. Parnell and his followers to carry on the agitation against the clergy.

Michael Davitt has sent a subscription to the fund for the erection of a cross at the grave of the Fenian Daily, who fell in the rising of 1867.

### MR. O'BRIEN A CAT'S PAW.

THAT IS THE WAY IT LOOKS TO AN ENGLISH LIBERAL NEWSPAPER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, Jan. 12, 1891.—The Daily News declares that Mr. Parnell's assertions in his speech at Limerick in regard to the letter sent by him to Cecil Rhodes were incorrect. The letter to Mr. Rhodes, it says, was written in 1888, and therefore forms no proof in the matter at issue.

Regarding Mr. O'Brien the News says:—"With the best intentions in the world, he has played Parnell's game. A few more services of the same kind and Mr. O'Brien may return to Ireland without the slightest danger of being arrested." "Mr. Parnell's concluding offer," says the News, "is an impudent offer to reopen negotiations already finally closed."

### THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

TWO STEAMERS COLLIDE AND BOTH VESSELS SINK, WITH SOME OF THEIR CREWS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, Jan. 12, 1891.—The steamer Britannia, from Leith, came into collision with the steamer Bear, from Grangemouth, in the Firth of Forth, Scotland, at an early hour this morning. The Bear sank immediately, her crew having no time to launch a boat or make any effort whatever to save themselves. Of the fourteen men on board the Bear twelve went down with the vessel. The two others were rescued by a boat from the Britannia.

After the collision the Britannia, which was badly damaged, transferred her forty-five passengers to the steamer Thames, and was then taken in tow by that vessel, the two steamers proceeding slowly in the direction of Leith.

THE BRITANNIA ALSO SINKS.

They had not gone far, however, before the hawser connecting the vessels was snapped asunder, and before another line could be carried to the damaged vessel she gave a terrific plunge and sank beneath the waves.

Fortunately the crew had put on life belts after the collision with the Bear and all, with the exception of the chief engineer, managed to keep afloat until they were picked up by boats from the steamer Thames. The chief engineer went down with the vessel and nothing was seen of him again.

### SELIVERSTOFF'S MURDERER.

THE MAN ARRESTED AT OLOT RESEMBLES HIM, BUT IS APPARENTLY INSANE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
MADRID, Jan. 12, 1891.—The man arrested at Olot on suspicion of being Fialowski, the murderer of General Seliverstov, at first gave the name of Leopold Frances and said that he was a commercial traveler.

Upon finding, however, that the police had discovered his resemblance to the Paris murderer, he changed his statement, alleging that he was the man so long sought for.

The prisoner was thereupon taken before a magistrate and subjected to a rigid examination. The incoherent replies made by him to the questions of the magistrate indicated insanity, and yesterday evening he showed decided symptoms of madness.

RESEMBLES PADLEWSKI.

The prisoner bears a close resemblance to Padlewski both in stature and features, and is the same age as the suspected murderer. His face has a worn look and shows signs of physical and mental suffering.

been seen by persons who knew Padlewski. French police agents are now on their way from Paris to Olot for the purpose of identifying the man if possible, and the Russian Consul at Barcelona has sent an officer to Olot to examine the prisoner.

### RAILWAY STRIKE ECHOES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, Jan. 11, 1891.—News of a serious although not fatal railway accident was received from Bolton to-day. At midnight on Saturday night during the prevalence of a heavy fog the Scotch Midland express collided with another passenger train at Bolton. Thirty persons were more or less injured by the accident, four of them being seriously hurt.

Two collisions of Scotch trains due probably to green hands.

Michael Davitt, Benjamin Tillet, the trade unionist, and Frank Smith, ex-Commissioner in the Salvation Army, to-day, among others, delivered addresses at a large meeting here, organized as a demonstration of sympathy with the Scotch strikers. Large donations for the benefit of the strikers were announced.

### BAITING THE SALVATIONISTS.

ROWDIES IN BRUSSELS BREAK UP ONE OF THE ARMY'S MEETINGS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 11, 1891.—The opening of a new hall by the Salvation Army in this city to-day was the occasion of a disgraceful exhibition of rowdiness by a crowd of roughs. An elaborate programme had been arranged by the Salvation Army leaders for the dedication of their hall, and a large crowd of interested spectators was present. While the services were in progress a mob of rowdies forced their way into the hall and interrupted the religious exercises in every possible way short of actual violence.

When the Salvationists started a hymn the mob responded with the "Marseillaise" or a comic song, and, after futile efforts to restore order, the army retired from the field in disgust.

### DISSATISFACTION IN SPAIN.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
MADRID, Jan. 11, 1891.—At a free traders' meeting in this city to-day the speakers vigorously denounced the proposed changes in the customs regulations of the kingdom. They declared that the carrying out of such proposals would provoke the lower class of the Spanish people to rebellion and aggravate the present aspect of the social question.

The socialists of the city, in a meeting to-day, which had for its object the advocacy of universal suffrage. Several violent speeches were made. Finally the speakers began quarrelling with one another, and became so boisterous that at last the meeting broke up in entire disorder.

### FRANCE'S NEW LOAN.

IT IS TAKEN LARGELY BY SMALL INVESTORS AND IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
PARIS, Jan. 11, 1891.—To-day's newspapers of all shades of politics concur in expressing congratulations on the success of the new loan, as proving the wealth and power of France. Over 210,000,000 of the loan was subscribed in London. The government schemed admirably to insure the prestige of the loan. Everything was done to secure the applications of small investors. Mr. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, caused it to be known in Bourne circles that preference would be given to real investors, the smaller applicants getting their allotment in full. Apart from the inducement that, while the current price of three per cent, was 98.50 and that of the new issue 92.55, investors had a further advantage in the method of the payments.

HOW PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE.

According to the plan adopted 15¢ per share was payable on application, 15¢ more on allotment, while the remainder is to be paid in four successive instalments, the last coming due in July, 1892. The Treasury also holds the power to accept immediate payment in full.

THE POOR HIS BENEFICIARIES.

Indeed, so far as his reputation has been followed that the poor are indeed the chief and preferred beneficiaries of the loan. The idea of the loan was carried out in this country also. The writer is cognizant of the case of a prominent gentleman who had been treated for lymph in treatment at a New York hospital because it was deemed unjust to give the place of a more "deserving" patient, and the fact of his recovery was a great help to him. The physician generously offered to share his quarters with the applicant.

It has been objected that the constituents of the lymph have been treated in a manner that should not be used by a profession which despises secret remedies.

In the first place the medical profession fully and honestly treated our patients as our patients, on the ground that he is fitted for the work by his training and his personal character. Von Gossler, a man of high reputation, has been a great help to the heart of every physician. "I regard this," said he, "as the most beautiful moment of my life in this House of Deputies, and I can assure you that I have been a great help to the heart of every physician."

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## LYMPH TREATMENT HERE AND WHAT IT SHOWS.

A Careful Review of the Experiments  
in This City as Compared with the  
Investigations in Berlin.

### KOCH'S FLUID DOING ITS WORK WELL

Why Incipient Cases of Phthisis Show Such  
Marked Effects and Acute Cases Appa-  
rent Immediate Improvements.

### RESULTS AS DR. SIMON BARUCH SEES THEM.

Through the courtesy of the manager of the *Dielectric Gazette* the HERALD is enabled to give to its readers this morning an article of Dr. Simon Baruch, of this city, as the first review of the Koch treatment in New York as compared with the attainable data of the experiments abroad.

The attacks upon Koch and his discovery by French and Austrian physicians and the criticisms of men like Pasteur and Virchow have aroused believers in the great German bacteriologist and his methods to his defence. The writer is physician to the New York Juvenile Asylum, the Montefiore Hospital, and has given deep study as well as careful investigation to the action and effects of the lymph. His observations are the results of his personal treatment of nearly thirty cases of phthisis in various stages of development.

The article was prepared by this eminent specialist for the *Dielectric Gazette*, and will appear again in that periodical the latter part of this week, notwithstanding its present anticipation by the HERALD. The author touches upon many points which to the professional and the lay reader will be new and will be inevitably of great interest to both at this stage of the lymph investigations.

This survey of the Koch experimental field follows:

KOCH AND VON GOSLER.

No issue of a medical journal would be complete at the present time without containing the latest news and that of the greatest medical authority of all time. Never before in the history of medicine has a remedy been evolved by logical deduction and clear scientific method, and never before has a medical mind conceived so systematic and widespread a test of a remedy as Koch, aided by his lay coadjutor, V. Gossler, the German Minister of Agriculture, has effected. Indicated by the general character of the experiment, undisturbed by the taints of selfishness, greed and mercenary spirit, Koch has calmly and quietly left the greatest experiment to the judgment of his confreres, not limiting it to his own country, but disseminating the much sought for and eagerly awaited remedy by a marked and marked success.

These experiments have now continued over a period of about six weeks. A review of the present status of the question may now be made from the data obtained by foreign and native clinical studies. In the first place, the benefit of the lymph to the lungs is not a question of degree, but of fact. The results we shall base our conclusions only upon the most reliable source, secured by personal observation on the large material now deposited in the Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Inflammation and in the several hospitals of this city.

The Cultus Minister, Dr. V. Gossler, said in his great speech before the Reichstag, an address which has just been regarded as worthy of a place in the *Reichstag*. "Koch's discovery is a great help to our country in our native and in foreign lands the reputation that they do not lie, but that whatever has been published by him has been thoroughly tested and found to be true."

"One is accustomed to exactly discover in this publication where observation of facts exceeds speculation, and the benefit of the lymph to the lungs is not a question of degree, but of fact. The results we shall base our conclusions only upon the most reliable source, secured by personal observation on the large material now deposited in the Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Inflammation and in the several hospitals of this city."

The lymph is a limpid, dark brown fluid, the color of dark cherry, somewhat viscid, and is received in sealed packages of five grammes each. It is made and referred to in Von Gossler's speech by Dr. Libbertz, the chemist, No. 28 Lundenbergstrasse, Berlin, who has been working for several weeks for his preparation.

It is due to our German confreres to acknowledge our sentiment. The clinical results of the lymph to the lungs is not a question of degree, but of fact. The results we shall base our conclusions only upon the most reliable source, secured by personal observation on the large material now deposited in the Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Inflammation and in the several hospitals of this city."

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aseptically. The syringe and tube for measuring are kept in alcohol in a live per cent solution carbolic acid.

Before each injection the skin is washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury and the spot is covered with iodine-gauze secured by plaster. The syringe devised by Koch is perfect. After a practice one must admit that the superior quality of all other syringes is not to be compared with the so-called Koch's syringe, the lower end of which is put together in a most perfect manner.

That this lymph has an elective affinity for tuberculous tissue has been proved by experiments that there can be no doubt about it. True, it has failed in some cases to develop itself, even where tuberculous bacilli were found in the lungs. But this may be accounted for by the encapsulation of the tuberculous tissue, and its being thus out of reach of the remedy, as positive proofs of its elective affinity for tuberculous tissue and its tendency to create a reactive process in its vicinity. The cases of lupus which have been reported from Berlin and by Drs. Jacob, Heilmann, Kleinert and Loomis, of this city, in which the local reaction and reparative processes were visible to the naked eye, are sufficient tests to the untrained mind of the power of the lymph.

Moreover, in other external syringe cases, lymphadenitis, caries, etc., exact observations have borne out the fact that the lymph is not a simple irritant, but a powerful agent in the healing of tuberculous tissue. In the process of healing under lymph injections, demonstrably, the tuberculous tissue undergoes necrosis and is then extruded by a reactive inflammatory process. This process has been clinically observed in large-scale tuberculosis.

TISSUE UNDERGOING NECROSIS.

The most striking feature of this action is furnished clinically in a paper read by Professor Litten on the 4th December. (*Arch. f. Klin. Med.*, December 10, 1900.) "A woman, twenty-eight years of age, who had been suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs for many years, had died of tuberculosis. She had a